

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 18. Vol II.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1811.

[No. 1833.—Vol. 25.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

CONDITIONS.—TWO DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance—or THREE DOLLARS, if paid at the expiration of the year.

THE postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

To Rent, or for Sale,

The same House and Lot at the corner of Main and Spring streets, next door to doctor Downing's, Lexington. For terms, apply to Daniel Bradford, at the wool factory, opposite the premises, or to

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Near Lexington,

March 12.

HAVING resigned my office as judge of the Fayette circuit court, I intend to remove to the state of Ohio and commence the practice of the law in the different courts in that state. My place of residence will be at Cincinnati: all letters addressed to me at that place, post paid, on business, will be strictly attended to.

JOHN MONROE.

April 8th 1811.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that at the July term, 1811, of the Campbell circuit court, pursuant to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, entitled "an act for the relief of John Fowler," passed the 20th day of January 1811, I shall apply to said circuit court by bill or petition to receive proof of the facts stated in the preamble of said act of assembly, praying for the appointment of commissioners to convey to me, part of two surveys made in the name of Jacob Rubsamen the one for 16 6/2 acres of land, dated the 18th day of May 1785, the other for 1398 acres, dated the 21st day of May 1785, which two surveys were made on part of an entry of 30,000 acres, agreeable to the directions of the before recited act.

John Fowler.

March 26th, 1811. 3m

I OFFER FOR SALE

THE FARM on which I now reside, containing about 200 acres, handsomely situated on the Henry's mill road, about 3 miles from Lexington, (on this farm is a plenty of excellent never failing water) about one half enclosed and consists of an apple orchard, of large growth and excellent fruit, some other fruit trees, meadows, bluegrass and clover lots; arable land, and some woodland pasture well stocked with excellent timber as is all the other part of the tract not inclosed. The inclosed ground is divided into convenient lots and fields, all under good fence. On the premises is a new brick dwelling house 30 feet by 50, a cellar under the whole building, which is divided throughout into convenient apartments and completely finished; there is a good barn, kitchen, negro house and every other necessary farm house. For terms of sale, &c. apply to

C. R. TOMPKINS

Cain Run, 25th February, 1811

SAMUEL Q. RICHARDSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will practice in the Scott, Fayette and Bourbon circuit courts.—He resides in Georgetown.

3m February 18th, 1810.

November 29th day 1810.

Taken up by William Wallton Bush, living on Upper Howard's Creek, about one mile from McCormick's tan-yard, one solid mare eight or nine year old, two hind feet white star in her forehead, branded on the near shoulder T, has on a bell, about fourteen hands high—Appraised to \$30.

Taken up by James Dunn,

In Jessamine county, on the fork of Clear creek one solid Mare 7 years old, a black face, 14 1/2 hands high, a star on the right buttock, no brand perceptible, appraised to \$40.

RICHARD LAFON.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE AND WELL IMPROVED FARM, LYING on Henry's mill road, only four miles from Lexington, containing 150 acres of first rate land well timbered, and plentifully watered. The improvements on this farm are convenient and valuable, consisting of a large and commodious dwelling house, and every requisite out building—a good still house, barn, stables &c.—Fruit trees in great variety and abundance. About seventy acres of the land cleared, and in hand some for cultivation. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed the land will be viewed by those wishing to purchase.

A general warrantee deed will be made the purchaser, and possession had the first of January next. Application to be made to the subscriber in Lexington at the Livery stable.

RICHARDSON ALLEN,

June 4th, 1810. 3f

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 29th of October last, a Negro fellow named

HARRY;

he will probably change his name to Henry or David Lawson—he is about 30 years of age, but looks something older—he limps a little when he walks—one of his knees is much larger than the other—bow legged—long visage, roman nose, and very long under jaw; he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, not very heavy made—he has a small dent in one of his jaws, opposite his teeth—he is a tolerable fiddler, & took a fiddle with him. A reward of twenty dollars will be given for securing him in jail, and reasonable expenses if brought home to me in Jessamine county, or Littleberry Hawkins, in Lexington—it is supposed he will go to the state of Ohio.

THO: B. SCOTT.

December 14, 1810.

WANTED
A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS
BRICK-MAKER.

WHO understands his business; to whom the highest wages and constant employment will be given: an early application is desired to the editor of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE,
J. P. CAMPBELL'S SERMON
ON BAPTISM.

SUBSCRIBERS are requested to send for their copies at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

ATTENTION !!

A LARGE and elegant JACK, seven years old now in high perfection, will stand this season at my farm, three and a half miles from Lexington, between Winchester and Strode's road, and will be let to mares at the very moderate price of three dollars the season, or six dollars to insure a mare in foal—the season has commenced, and will expire the first of August next—any person putting four mares of their own shall be entitled to one gratis. Large and extensive pastures for mares from a distance, but I will not be accountable for accidents or escapes.

JOHN R. PRICE.

April 10.

3t

1000 acres of first rate Land near Lexington, for sale.

THE subscribers, executors of Thomas Hart, dec. will sell by private sale, a tract of about one thousand acres of first rate land, lying within four or five miles from Lexington. About two hundred of the tract are cleared and under good fences, the residue is in woods and very well timbered. The tract is well watered, convenient to a number of mills, and in point of fertility of soil, is inferior to no land in the country. Its intrinsic advantages and its convenience in relation to Lexington, and other surrounding objects, recommend in the strongest manner this property to purchasers, to accommodate whom, the tract will be divided, if necessary. The title is believed to be entirely good. A part of the purchase money will be required in hand, and for the residue a credit of twelve months will be given.

E. HART, Ex'r.

H. CLAY,

J. W. HUNT,

A. S. BARTON,

T. Hart

P. B. BAIRD,

WATCH MAKER,

HAS commenced business in the house next above the Gazette office, and at present occupied by Mr. Sullivan and the Messrs. Woodruff—watches of every description neatly repaired, and warranted to perform—he tenders his sincere assurance to the public, that no exertions or attention shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction in every respect, to such as choose to favour him with their custom.

Boarding School

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her school for the tuition of young ladies, will again commence on the 25th inst. in the same house on High-street, and hopes that her attention to the improvement and morals of her pupils will ensure her of a continuance of public patronage. Her terms for boarding, and all the polite extra branches, are as usual. Mrs. L. will continue to take a limited number of day scholars.

March 11th, 1811.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR JAMES OVERTON

HAS removed his Apothecary's Shop to the upper corner in Jordan's Row, near the Kentucky Hotel, where he has for sale an extensive stock of GENUINE MEDICINES, together with a complete assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS, made after the latest and most approved models.

DR. OVERTON will practice PHYSIC and SURGERY in Lexington and its neighborhood. He has just procured a portion of unquestionable COW POX infection, and will communicate the disease to any person desirous of enjoying its protection.

September 3, 1810.

REMOVAL.

ASA BLANCHARD,

GOLD & SILVER SMITH,

INFORMS the public generally that he has removed his shop to the corner of Short and Mill streets, opposite to Mrs. Russell's and Dr. Fishback's, where he carries on his business on a much more extensive scale and elegant style, being provided with workmen of the first abilities. He will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Gold and Silver Work, which will be sold on the most moderate terms. Saddlers can be always furnished with silver and plated heads and cantels, &c.

He flatters himself that the prices and quality of his work, added to his unremitting endeavours to please, will procure him at least an equal share of the custom of Lexington and its vicinity. Orders from a distance will be attended to with the greatest punctuality and dispatch.

Silver & tortoise mounted SPECTACLES, Large, small & long tortoise HAIR COMBS.

The highest price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Lexington, Dec 1, 1810. 3f

TEN CENTS REWARD.

MAN away from the subscriber about the 1st of April, an apprentice to the Fulling business, named DAVID NEELEY, about twenty years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, light hair—he took with him a variety of clothing—any person apprehending said boy, and bringing him home, shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

SAML. SCOTT.

April 15.

DARE-DEVIL,

NOW IN HIGH ORDER,

WILL stand in Lexington the ensuing season, at the same place he stood last year—near Messrs. Halstead and Meglone's tobacco manufactory, at Ten dollars, payable in corn or meal, wheat or flour, rye or oats, bacon, butter, lard, whiskey, brandy, sugar, linen, cotton &c. and will be limited to forty marks. This limitation is made from an apprehension of the depreciation of our stock of horses, from the irregular and excessive covering of studs. I think it unnecessary to be more particular, as this horse is so well known as a racer and foal getter; and further particulars may be known at the stable. The sales of his colts, however, have averaged perhaps as much as any horse in this country.

Horses will be pastured on moderate terms, in an extensive wellfenced, well watered and well set pasture.

N. Burrows.

P. S. The limitation and of course price will be changed by the advice of the majority of the subscribers.

N. B.

March 6, 1811.

ULYSSES

STANDS at the farm of the subscriber, at six dollars the season, paid by the 1st of October, or five dollars with the mare—in either case produce will be taken in payment. ULYSSES' stock are very promising, and well known in the neighbourhood of Lexington where several geldings of his get have been sold for two hundred dollars and upwards.

William Allen.

March 18th, 1811.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
A few copies of the grand operatical romance of

FORTY THIEVES.

OUT OF PLACE, or the Lake of Lau-

sanne, a comic opera.

CINDERELLA, or the Little Glass Slipper, a pantomime spectacle.

CHARMS OF LITERATURE, being an entertaining miscellany of elegant extracts.

N. B. The Music of the Forty Thieves, &c. may be had at Mr. De Mentelle's store.



THE subscriber hopes by close attention to business in the line of his profession of stone quarrier and well digger, to merit the favours of a generous public. He expects to have ready by the first of April, five hundred perches of stone of the first quality, for range work, common work, curb stone, paving stone, and steps—all superior to any ever delivered in the towns of Lexington. He wishes to employ 12 able bodied men, who are not afraid of elbow grease. The highest wages, and the best of board will be given to well diggers and stone quarriers, with prompt payment to those who will engage for the season.

All you who wish good stone to buy,
Unto my quarry pray draw nigh;
And if your bargain you repeat,
Your money, sirs, is only lent.

For ev'ry cent, I will repay,
And take my stone again—away.
As honest is my intent,
I will repay if you repeat.

I do declare to me 'tis fun,
To see you come to buy my stone;
And will not spare the elbow grease,
My stock of money to increase.

But when the stone they are all laid,
The goods and money must be paid;
For I must have the cash in hand,
To pay my hands what they demand—
Or they with me will go to law
And thrown in jail.

JOHN ROBERT SHAW.

LOVE IN JEOPARDY,
A Tragic Comedy
BY ABRAM JONES, OF PARIS, KY.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

FOR SALE,
A LIKELY NEGRO BOY.
WHICH will be sold low for CASH. For further particulars enquire of the Painter.

April 20th 1811. 2w.

FULLING MILL.

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and customers for former favours, wishes to inform them that he has rented Sam'l. Scott's Fulling Mill, on the town fork of Eikhorn, where the advantage of a constant current of water will enable him to carry on the Fulling business more to the satisfaction of his customers, than he has heretofore done. For the convenience of distant customers, he will attend at the usual places of deposit, for the purpose of receiving cloths—viz. At John Keiser's, Lexington; at Mr. Patton's, post master at Paris; at Mr. Mahony's in Georgetown, on the first day of the several courts in the towns aforesaid. He will also attend once a week to receive cloth that may be left with Mrs. Raymond at her mill, which shall be returned dressed in a month or five weeks at furthest, unless some accident prevent it. The subscriber pledges himself to his customers to exert the utmost of his abilities in finishing such cloth as may be committed to his care with neatness and speed.

JOHN KENNEDY.

November 26th, 1810.

WE HAVE on hand a quantity of broke FLAX, which we will exchange for an equal quantity of HEMP.

THOMAS & ROBERT BARR.

REMOVAL.

JOHNSON & WARNER'S BOOK-STORE,
IS REMOVED FROM THE FORMER STAND,
AND IS NOW KEPT IN THE HOUSE
ADJOINING THE OFFICE OF THE
KENTUCKY GAZETTE,
And opposite the Branch Bank.

Lexington, February 5, 1811.



Fresh Medicine,
JUST arrived and to be sold by the subscriber, at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of Short and Market streets, Lexington.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT

Concerning Invalid Pensioners.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby directed to place the following named persons, whose names have been transmitted to Congress pursuant to the act of the tenth of April, eighteen hundred and six, on the pension list of invalid pensioners of the United States, according to the rates, and to commence at the times hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:

James Trawbridge at the rate of three dollars and thirty-three cents per month, to commence on the 5th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Samuel Mears, jun. at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the tenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Ebenezer Brown, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Elisha Capron, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

William Woodruff, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Levi Tuttle, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per month, to commence on the seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Nathaniel Austin, at the rate of three dollars and seventy-five cents per month, to commence on the tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Isaac Vincent, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

John Griggs, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Patrick Hart, at the rate of three dollars per month, to commence on the thirteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

William Burke, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eight.

John Long, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the seventeenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Vincent Tapp, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the sixth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

James Batson, at the rate of three dollars per month, to commence on the thirteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

John Brown, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

James Campin, at the rate of thirteen dollars thirty-three and one-third cents, to commence on the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nine.

Samuel Wells, at the rate of three dollars and seventy-five cents per month, to commence on the twenty-second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seven.

Daniel M'Ellduff, at the rate of thirteen dollars and thirty-three cents per month, to commence on the twenty-first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Edward Miller, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and nine.

Daniel Fielding, at the rate of three dollars and thirty-three cents per month, to commence on the nineteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and nine.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the pensions of the following persons, already placed on the pension-list of the United States, whose claims for an increase of pension have been transmitted to Congress, pursuant to the act aforesaid, be increased to the sums herein respectively annexed to their names; the said increase to commence at the times herein-mentioned, that is to say:

John Lincoln, three dollars per month, to commence on the fifteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Dan Culver, five dollars per month, to commence on the tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Joseph Whitemore, ten dollars per month, to commence on the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and nine.

Peter Hemmenway, five dollars per month, to commence on the eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Benjamin Mastie, five dollars per month, to commence on the eleventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and nine.

Elisha Rice, five dollars per month, to commence on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

William Bailey, two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Jared Knapp, five dollars per month, to commence on the nineteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Solomon Reynolds, five dollars per month, to commence on the sixteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Samuel Loomis three dollars and seventy-five cents per month, to commence on the seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Eleazar Hudson, three dollars and seventy-five cents per month, to com-

mence on the fifteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Job Bartram, fifteen dollars per month to commence on the twenty-fifth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Isaac Richards, two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the fourteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

James Patton, thirteen dollars and thirty-three cents per month, to commence on the sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Robert Coddington, five dollars per month, to commence on the sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Isaac Cotheall, five dollars per month, to commence on the sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Samuel Mears, jun. at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the tenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Seybert Odam, five dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-seventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

William Woodruff, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Levi Tuttle, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per month, to commence on the seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

John Calhoun be placed on the said pension list, at the rate of fifteen dollars per month, to commence on the sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ten; and that Benjamin Blackburn be placed on the pension list, at the rate of five dollars per month, from the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Isaac Vincent, at the rate of five dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

John Griggs, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Patrick Hart, at the rate of three dollars per month, to commence on the thirteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

William Burke, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eight.

John Long, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the seventeenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

Vincent Tapp, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the sixth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

James Batson, at the rate of three dollars per month, to commence on the thirteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

John Brown, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

James Campin, at the rate of thirteen dollars thirty-three and one-third cents, to commence on the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nine.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force for one year and no longer.

J. B. VARNUM, speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN POPE, President of the Senate pro tempore. March 3, 1811. APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Declaring the consent of Congress to an act of the state of Georgia, passed the 22d of December, one thousand eight hundred and four, "establishing the fees of the harbor master and health officer of the ports of Savannah and St. Marys."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress be and hereby is granted and declared to the operation of an act of the Legislature of Georgia, passed the twelfth of December, one thousand eight hundred and four, establishing the fees of the harbor master and health officer of the ports of Savannah and St. Marys.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force for one year and no longer.

J. B. VARNUM, speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN POPE, President of the Senate, pro-tempore. February 20, 1811.—APPROVED.

20 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the farm of James Shelby, on Sunday last about 12 o'clock, a Bright Sorrel Horse 15 1-2 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, one nostril and hind leg white—also a small white mark on his back, where a seafast was cut out, from which he is apt to switch his tail when first mounted: he goes all gaits well and was remarkably fat—the above reward will be given for his apprehension and all reasonable charges paid if returned to the subscriber.

T. H. Pindell.

April 23, 1811.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Will be offered at public sale, for ready money on Tuesday the 7th of May next, at the court-house door in Paris.

Twelve Negroes,

The property of the late Robert Carter, of Fair-

fax county, Virginia, consisting of a valuable

Cooper, Women, Boys and Girls. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

CHARLES TYLER, jr. Admr's of

AND R. H. HENDERSON. Secy.

April 23, 1811.

SCOTT COUNTY, S.C.

Taken up by Henry Cave,

Living in Scott county near Georgetown, and on the waters of North Elkhorn, one Brown Horse about 3 years old, about 14 1-2 hands high, with an old bell on, appraised to \$25.

CARY L. CLARKE, c. s. c.

January 21st, 1811.

Taken up by James M'Crosky

in the county of Scott, on Cherry's run, a bay

Mare rising five years old, 14 hands 3 inches

high, with a scar on her nose and star in her

forehead—no brands perceptible, appraised to \$15.

A. GARRETT, c. s. c.

February 23, 1811.

Taken up by Jacob Keiser,

living four miles from Lexington, a dark bay

Mare, about eight years old, fourteen and a half

hands high, on the right hind foot a small

white, and saddle spots—appraised to \$15.

JOHN JONES, J. P.

February 23, 1811.

Taken up by James Wigglesorth

in Harrison county, on the south fork of Lick-

ing, about three miles below Cyathiana, one

Bay Mare with a mealy nose, no brands, some

saddle spots on the back, shod behind, 14 1-2

hands high, about 8 years old next spring, ap-

praised to \$30 the 18th day of January, 1811.

JOHN JONES, J. P.

February 23, 1811.

Taken up by James M'Crosky

in the county of Scott, on Cherry's run, a bay

Mare rising five years old, 14 hands 3 inches

high, with a scar on her nose and star in her

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February 23, 1811.</

An arrival at Boston from Lisbon confirms the report of the retreat of the French army. Massena commenced his march from the banks of the Tagus on the 5th of March, and reached the river Mondego on the 11th, (a distance of 60 miles only.) Lord Wellington pursued the retreating army, and halted at Coimbra. No battle had taken place.

From the Baltimore Whig.

SENATOR POPE'S FRIENDS, &c.
We are not a little amused at the incredulity of the Kentucky democrats—they fancy or affect to fancy, that the slight sketch of his speech published in the Whig was either a mistake, or "an aspersion on his political reputation!" It is a proof of wisdom to doubt: but, when the speech appears in print, with the whole debate as taken by Mr. Gales, we know not how Mr. Pope will withstand the merited indignation of an abused and misrepresented people. True it is, Mr. Pope lashed flattery and compliment on the people of Kentucky, and exclaimed at the close of his harangue, "Kentucky! I am wholly thine!"—yet, some folks, then present, who were as much inclined to doubt the assertions of such a man, did infer, that Pope was on that memorable day "wholly" the property of Gallatin and the bank men; for the instructions of his constituents were disregarded; and the constitution was not only contemned by his vote, but abused by the most incoherent, monstrous, and anti-republican comments that ever escaped human lips! Pope surprised not only the democrats by his apostacy, but amazed the federalists by surpassing them in the greatest latitude they took in flouting the constitution—Indeed, he transcended Pickering and all his hosts. The strange and sensitive Brent, in one part of his new federal speech, started from the image he had created—pressed his hand against his forehead, and said (in an undone-tone) "I believe that is going too far!"—but, Pope never wince.

It is not enough to express regret or amazement at contumacy like that of Pope, Brent, &c. If the constituents (state legislatures) do not adopt means to have their sentiments and interest represented in the senate, that body will in the tide of degeneracy and corruption, rise into an uncontrollable and corrupt corps of oligarchs, dictating to the nation.

Unnatural ideas of independence have corrupted the judiciary; and must also corrupt the senate. Society exists by the mutual dependence of those who compose it. So does republic. Confusion and tyranny arise, when one or more members aim at being independent of the rest, like a Tarquin, a Cromwell, or a Bonaparte. It is the dependency of the parts that ensures the independence of the whole.

It is time that the states should think of a remedy for the growing evil.

Several of the Republican presses in Kentucky have opened their batteries against their Senator in Congress Mr. JOHN POPE, for the part he took in favor of the renewal of the U. S. Bank Charter. They, however treat the enemy with much honor to themselves by not fighting him with closed columns. It will be recollect that Mr. Pope is a strong advocate of Senatorial infallibility and opposed to the doctrine of Legislative instructions: or, in other words, that the agent is not bound by the instructions of his principal. Mr. Pope advocated this doctrine in the strongest possible manner, by disregarding the instructions of the Kentucky legislature, under the pretence, if we may believe his friend Crito in the Lexington Reporter, that the Legislature had not been instructed by the people. The Editor of the Reporter justly observes that an officious friend often does more disservice than open enemies.

Balt. Amer.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 17.

Latest From France.

Arrived yesterday, brig Fox, capt. Culen, in 30 days from Brest, which place she left on the 13th March. The verbal and written news by this vessel are of such a nature as almost to extinguish hope. Not a single American property (which was only faithfully promised to be restored on the 2d Feb.) not given up on the 13th March, but all American vessels arriving in France were refused an entry, were put under sequestration, and their papers sent to Paris. On the 8th of March the Director General of the Customs announced to the merchants of Bordeaux, that the Emperor had adjourned the expression of his opinion respecting the admitting American vessels to an entry. Another letter states that the Director General of the Customs had declared that no more applications for admitting American vessels to an entry would be received. Of course they will remain under sequestration. The vessels which sailed from America under Napoleon's special licenses, were equally sequestered with those which had none, no distinction being made.

No American vessel is permitted to leave France, except under a special license, which it is very difficult to procure, and costs a large sum.

"What the event will be (says a letter which we have seen) no one can tell—but beware, and advise your friends also to beware, of shipping any more property to this country."

From all we have been able to gather by this arrival, there appears not the least probability of Napoleon restoring American property, or rescinding his Berlin and Milan decrees, which are still in most rigorous operation.

The verbal news from France, which will be found under the Philadelphia head in this paper, presents a gloomy appearance, but does not appear in such a form as to enable us to ascertain its bearing with precision. A few days will probably afford information to enable us to judge conclusively on the subject; until that time, it would be prudent to suspend our judgment.

Nat. Intel. of April 20.

It is conjectured that no less than 20 sail of French privateers were sent into England during the month of Feb. and beginning of March. Notwithstanding this they continue very numerous on the British coast.

The Prince of Wales has refused any augmentation of his salary in consequence of his election as Regent.

There has not been one instance of an American vessel bound to or from England, being suffered to pass by a French cruiser. All spoken have been captured.

Since the U. S. frigate Essex has been waiting for Mr. Pinkney in an English port, six or eight American vessels have been captured near the British coast by French privateers. These accounts must frequently have met the eye of the commander, and it must have been afflicting to him to have been restrained by his instructions from chastising some of those piratical violators of the commerce of his country, and protecting the flag of his nation.

It was reported in London that an attempt had been made on the life of Bernadotte, Crown Prince of Sweden. It was also rumoured that Bernadotte's property in France had been seized by order of the Emperor.

The following is an extract of a letter from a respectable and intelligent gentleman, dated

Liverpool, 30th Jan. 1811.

"The imports of last year into Liverpool of cotton from the U. States amount to more than 190,000 bags; a great part of which has been in British and other foreign vessels, some also in those of the U. States, which had come in violation of the non-intercourse law. Of tobacco we have received, within the same period, about 15,000 hogsheads. Each importation far exceeds that of any one preceding year, and the market is so much overstocked with both articles, that the prices are greatly reduced.

"I enclose the going prices for American produce, most articles of which are depressed by the supplies being so much beyond the wants of this country for its own consumption, added to the discouraging prospect for export hence to the continent; and, not a little, by the continuance of failures, which for many months have gone on to an extent unknown."

Extract of a letter, dated Fort Stoddert, March 18, 1811.

A letter from Mr. Debroc of Mobile, states, that information came by the brig Salesby, consigned to house of John Forbes & Co. of Pensacola, that a British fleet was fitting out in England, destined for Pensacola. Also, that a new flag, half Spanish half British, was hoisted on the 17th at Mobile, and all the inhabitants were ordered to take the oath of allegiance, or leave the country immediately. That a new system of government was introduced, giving more power to the civil authority, and lessening that of the military commandants.

New-York, April 13.

One Day Later from England.

Arrived this day the ship Lydia, capt. Waite, in 28 days from Liverpool. By this arrival, we have received London papers of the 12th and Liverpool of the 14th. They are principally filled with Parliamentary Debates. A few extracts will be found below.

Captain Waite informs us that a vessel was prepared at Portsmouth, to receive Mr. Foster, the new British minister to this country; and that he was to sail for this port, about the last of March.

LONDON, March 12.

The Hon. Augustus Foster is preparing to set off as Minister Plenipotentiary in the room of Mr. Jackson, lately returned from America. It is said he will be the bearer of very conciliatory proposals.

Mr. Perceval's plan for the relief of the commercial world, by a loan of six millions in exchequer Bills, was discussed last night in the House of Commons. A motion for an address to his Majesty for that purpose, was carried without division.

It will be seen in our report of the proceedings last night in the House of Commons, that a motion by Mr. Parnell, for the insertion of a clause in the mutiny bill, that no Catholic Soldier shall be obliged to attend any divine service but that of his own religion, was negatived by a majority of 46 to 13.

Advices have been received by Ministers from General Graham. He had embarked and sailed with a considerable armament of English and Spanish troops, and had landed at Algeciras on the 21st ult. A severe gale had come on which dispersed the ships, and prevented him from disembarking all the troops at the same point; but it was hoped that he would be able, if duly seconded by the Spanish garrison in Cadiz, to raise the siege of that city.

Under the present critical state of affairs with America, it is said that all Governors and other civil and military officers are about to be ordered to repair, without loss of time, to their respective stations. The number at home, at the present moment, is beyond former precedents. Sir George Prevost, it is reported, is to succeed Sir James Craig, in the important command of Canada. This will occasion further changes.

Lieut. Gen. Maitland, Governor of Grenada, goes to Sicily, and Maj. Gen. Hislop is also spoken of for the same station. The important command of Halifax will be filled up by a military officer.

PARIS, February 20.

The American galiot Susan and Emeline, 160 tons burthen, laden with cotton and stave, from Philadelphia, arrived in the basin of Arachon, in the harbour of La Teste, on the 11th of February.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

Captain Foster, who arrived at Boston

on Thursday evening from Lisbon, sailed on the 15th of March, and informs, that on the 5th the French army, retreated from Santarem (where their head quarters have been since November) and halted near the river Mondego on the 11th. It was reported that Lord Wellington, following and watching the French, was at Coimbra on the 12th. On the 13th an official account reached Lisbon that a Spanish and English force had entered Seville, Spain.

The attack on Seville must have been made by a part of the expedition from Cadiz, that was said to be destined against St. Lucar, which is on the same river as the first city.

Within 10 days of captain F's sailing, about 10,000 additional British troops arrived at Lisbon, and immediately joined the army. Numbers of French prisoners were brought into Lisbon daily.

A letter from Lisbon says the British made 1500 prisoners, just previous to Massena's retreat.

The retreat of Massena created strong hopes at Lisbon of the speedy annihilation of his army, and the confirmation of the Liberty & Independence of Portugal.

A Lisbon paper of March 14, inclosed to a gentleman in Boston, contains a column of remarks on the retreat of the French, in which is enumerated the different projects of Massena, which has been frustrated by Lord Wellington.

The paper states that it had been extremely sickly in the French camp, there being many deaths; that they had been nearly destitute of provisions, and had so little for the cavalry that of 14,000 horses brought into Portugal, they had scarcely 500 fit for service; that the loss to them of men, cavalry, and equipment had been great.

NEW YORK, April 11.

His Britannic majesty's schooner Barbara, arrived off Sandy Hook on Monday from Bermuda, with despatches and letters. The merchants of New-York are informed, that she will return for Bermuda, as soon after to-morrow evening, as the answers to these despatches are put on board; and that letters for Bermuda will be received at the packet agent's office, until six o'clock this evening.

The fast-sailing ship Union, captain Betts, arrived here yesterday, in 27 days from Liverpool, with despatches for government. Our papers are to the 13th ult. dates similar to those per the Alert, arrived at Boston.

The British government, in consequence of the embarrassed state of commerce, have granted to the merchants of Great Britain six millions, in exchequer bills, redeemable in eighteen months.

FOREIGN MINUTES.

Our files of London papers, though brought down to a late date, do not furnish any extraordinary events.

The Marquis Wellesley is understood to have given a definitive answer to certain categorical questions put by the American minister on the chief points in dispute; the purport of which answer we understood to be, that his Britannic majesty would not consent to abandon his right to search American vessels (merchant ones we presume) for British seamen: nor to alter or modify the existing system of blockade; nor to withdraw the orders in council, till the Berlin and Milan decrees were substantially rescinded.

Counts from Portugal to the 14th Feb. state, that the fortifications on the south bank of the Tagus, towards St. Ubes, are nearly as strong as those occupied by the allies on the north shore.

These advantages, which have been obtained by incessant labor, give to the British army every opportunity of commencing offensive operations, which is said to be the intention of Lord Wellington to adopt.

It appears to be the intention of Lord Wellington on the receipt of the reinforcement lately sent him from England, to cross the Tagus himself, with an army of from 16 to 20,000 men, for the purpose of joining Marshal Beresford and raising the siege of Badajos; if success should attend this measure, the position of Massena would be rendered critical.

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those statements, doubtless the apprehension of those accused persons would have been announced before now.

Upon the whole, I am more inclined to believe that a few individuals are capable of contriving such stories, and sealing them

with an oath, than that a whole town in

the state of Kentucky should be devoted to

promiscuous debauchery, incest, mur-

der, and such diabolical actions as modes-

ty forbids to put into language. And as

such pictures of human depravity must

be either corrupting or afflicting to the

mind of the reader, I presume that the

liberty of the press may be sufficiently

supported without giving passage to such

malicious machinations as are justly a

reproach to any nation.

Singular as the Shakers are, a small ac-

quaintance with them will enable any

man to assert that they are a modest de-

cent, inoffensive people; temperate in

their lives, honest in their dealings, indus-

trious in their calling, ingenious in their

manufactures, and by no means a dish-

on to our civil society; and as to their

religious principles and practice I sup-

pose they are as capable of communica-

ting them to the enquirer as the mem-

bers of other societies, or perhaps the au-

thor of the prologue to the deposition of

Rosanna M'Intosh.

CANDOUR.

Sir John Francis Cradock, is appointed governor of the Cape of Good Hope; Robert Townsend Farquhar, esq. of the Isle of France and Bourbon.

The Essex frigate on the 9th of March was ordered from Plymouth, England, to Portsmouth, to take on board Mr. Pink-

ney for New York.

Bonaparte has suppressed all Dramatic Societies in Holland, as injurious to

the interests of the National Theatre.

The property of the Dey of Algiers

and of his subjects, in France, has been put under sequestration.

An absurd paragraph is going the round of the federal prints, importing the revocation of Mr. Warden's commission as consul to France. It is scarcely necessary to state that the report is entirely without foundation.

Nat. Int.

POETRY.

FROM THE BOSTON SENTINEL.

THE NEW TO-MORROW.
In the morning of life, my career when commencing,
May old Care be far banish'd away;
May dame Fortune be kind, her rewards in dispensing,
While I homage to Industry pay.
May Content spread her influence over my breast,
And chase from my heart med'ling Sorrow;
As, when with that blessing, a conscience at rest,
I hail each returning to-morrow.

May I meet with a friend, who is worthy the title,
Who will share in my joys and my woes;
One, who looks with disdain on deeds sorrid and hideous,

And whose heart with benevolence glows;
In intercourse sweet the dull hours we will cheat—

Years of bliss from futurity borrow;
And with pity surviving the proud and the great,

Place our hopes on th' eternal to-morrow
Should my sweet smiling Eyes on my love look approving,

And consent to combine in the wife,
The kind friend and answer, beloved and leaving;

How blissful will roll on my life!

And old father Time, as life glides swift away,
Imprinting the wrinkle and furrow,

Perchance may combine in the husband to day
The cares of the parent to-morrow.

But though pleasures I taste, I will not be forgetful;

That ere long they must fade from my view;

Of the 'one thing' so 'needful' I'll ne'er be neglected,

But religion with fervor pursue.

Then, when death sets me free, to those realms I will soar,

Where the soul shall no more meet with sorrow;

Where an endless to day shall preclude, ever more,

The return of another to-morrow.

To MALVINA.
The love that's built on fancy's base,
On feature, shape, or outward grace,
That's cold as ice—then warm as fire,
Is not the love that I admire.

'Tis made of moonshine, and 'twill veer,
As does the moon twelve times a year

'Tis like the dew on yonder flower,

The fleeting lustre of an hour;

'Tis ever seeking something new,

'Tis like—I hope it's not like you.

The love I like from friendship grows,

'Tis fragrant ever like the Rose;

Which when its lovely colors fly,

Those charms retain that never die.

The eye that counts the gaze of all,

That loves the public shew or ball,

That has no relish for those joys

Which flow from nature free from noise;

That eye however bright it shone,

Shall never melt this heart of mine;

A check to every coxcomb free

Will never more be press'd by me;

A heart that beats, for every swain,

May beat for none; but beat in vain.

OSCAR.

ANECDOTES &c.
People who are resolved to please always at all events, frequently overthrust and render themselves ridiculous by being too good. A lady going to eat plum cake and candle at a friend's house one morning, ran to the cradle to see the fine boy, as soon as she came in: Unfortunately the cat had taken the baby's place, but before she could give herself time to see her mistake, she exclaimed with uplifted eyes and hands, "Oh! what a sweet child! the very picture of its father!"

A person about to open a dram shop, asked another what he should put on his sign?—"Beggars made here;" was the reply.

Encouragement to adventurers in the Matrimonial Lottery.

Mr. George Keeler's wife, of Penn, on the 11th February, presented her husband with three sons at a birth—all healthy, and as large as children usually are. On the 8th February the wife of Mr. Zadock Hitchcock, of Westminster, Vermont, was safely delivered of three daughters, all in good health.

UGLY SIGHTS.
The most common and ugly sights to be seen in this unseemly world, are Lawyers without honesty. Physicians without sympathy. Soldiers without courage. Priests without religion. Virgins without modesty, and Men without humanity.

The Ladies have just now adopted a repulsive kind of hats, which may be called the *King Hat*; it has a long projection, like the beak of a snipe, and is a good guard against all familiar approaches of those who have any regard for their eyes. It is an invention inspired by the Goddess of Ugliness, and is worthy of its origin.

A singular circumstance is related of the sickness of the king of England. Ministers thinking they perceived a happy opportunity, presented him with the act for the prorogation of parliament. He read part of it, and signed "George Napoleon!" and has absolutely persisted in this signature ever since.

Curious Diplomatic Correspondence.
In the early settlement of Massachusetts, (according to Morse and Parish) the Narragansett Indians were very hostile to the colonists. By the prudent conduct of the latter, however, peace was a long time preferred. Canonicus, the Narragansett Chief, seeking a rupture, had the generosity to give the Colony notice of it, sending the Governor a bundle of crows bound with the skin of a serpent. The governor, instead of being intimidated by the threat, returned the skin, filled with powder and bait. This reply was effective. The Chief was afraid of the consequences, returned it unopened, and remained quiet.

True Amer.

THE ROBBER—A FRAGMENT.
[The following article is selected from the "Cabinet," a weekly literary sheet, published in Boston, by Mr. J. Belcher. The story is said to be founded on fact, and has afforded much amusement to the public.]

"The weasled animal can proceed no further," said the Doctor, as he stopped his horse at the turnpike inn. He entered the bar-room inwardly cursing the bad roads, which prevented his reaching Salem before night, and seated himself by the blazing fire.—Good were his meditations, which became at the entrance of two men, whose faces presented to his disturbed imagination pictures of fierce bandits. "Six hundred dollars," thought he—"why did I bring it with me?—and to proceed alone—but perhaps they may not be robbers—perhaps they may not overtake me—at any rate I will proceed." After an inspiring draught the journey recommended, and tremblingly alive was the Doctor to each noise.—Ha! a robber—and with the deadly weapon aimed at that head, which has so often directed the councils of the commonwealth. And shall a life so precious to the nation, be sacrificed for a little pelf? Shall one fell blow deprive the country of a hero and a statesman? No—"take my money & spare my life," exclaimed the son of Galen, and cast the pocket-book at the ruffian's feet. He waits not for reply, but applies the lash to the jaded steed.—Speed the Rosinante and bear thy master beyond the reach of danger. The welcome glare of light soon flashed on the Doctor's eyes. Assistance is procured, and a full pursuit of the robber is commenced. They reached the scene of villainy, and monstrum horrendum, the terrific bandit still maintains his post.—The weapon of death still extended, and the robber had not yet stooped to raise the booty which lay at his feet.—A pump with the handle frozen in a horizontal position was found to have been mistaken by the sapeint Doctor for a murderous high-wayman.

SELECTIONS FROM LONDON PAPERS.

The amount of country bank notes in circulation, on which duties have been paid, up to June, 1810, together with those still in circulation under 44 George III., is estimated at 90,840,000, exclusive of 6,160,000, remaining on hand. The Bank of England notes are calculated at eighty millions, making a total of paper money in actual circulation of one hundred and eighty-seven millions, or four times the amount of coin which formerly was in circulation.

A man by the name of Bradley, 18 years of age, measuring nearly eight feet in height, and weighing upwards of 26 stone, (364 lb.) was exhibiting himself in London, in January last.

A Newfoundland Dog was on Thursday last brought to the hammer in the neighbourhood of Wapping, among other effects of a Naval Officer, and knocked down for 18 Guineas! A competition was excited among the bidders by the Auctioneer stating that the animal had at different times saved three persons from being drowned.

A tall fellow standing in the pit a few nights ago, at the Hibernian Theatre in Dublin, was repeatedly entreated to sit down, but would not; when a voice from the upper gallery called out, "Let him alone, honey; he's a tailor, and he's resting himself!"

A late London paper states that a small island of the Danube, called Engel, near Pichment, has exhibited the phenomenon of a floating island. In memory of the oldest persons it had remained stationary until May last, when the rapidity and pressure of the stream are supposed to have detached its bottom; its inclination is uniformly to the right bank of the river, but its motion is not perceptible. Since

it has made a progress of about

eight miles; & what is not the least singular, has from the eager and unabated curiosity of the Germans, made the fortunes of three persons who obtained a temporary proprietorship of it.

A singular, though curious and satisfactory hypothesis, respecting the formation of clouds, has lately been published by an anonymous writer. He conceives them to be not merely one continued mass or body of vapour, or mixed gases, but interspersed with bubbles or bladders, inflated with oxygen and hydrogen gases. It is known, that clouds consist almost entirely of those gases.—To illustrate his opinion, he therefore took a bladder full of oxygen and hydrogen gases combined, in the proportion of 86 parts of the former to 14 of the latter, and immersed the flop-cock in soap-suds, he then inflated the bubble that hung to it, by compressing the bladder; and on passing an electric spark through it, it detonated with a loud report, and the two mixed gases were converted into water, equal in weight to the decomposed gases.

From this experiment he adduces the argument, that though it frequently thunders without apparent rain, yet it is only when the thunder is at a distance; and that invariably as a clap of thunder is heard, rain falls under the cloud, in proportion to the loudness of the report.

Dreadful Conflagration.

Letters from India state, that the forest of Imel-dar (in the kingdom of Ava) was, through the negligence of some wood-cutters, who had kindled a fire at the root of several lofty trees, in a state of conflagration in the early part of June. The forest was 65 miles in length, and 58 miles in breadth: and such was the power of the flames, aided by the high wind, that masses of burning wood weighing half a ton, were carried through the air to a distance of 20 miles. Fifty villages in the vicinity of the forest were destroyed. Many of the unfortunate and idolatrous natives, believing the calamity to be a direct visitation of some vengeful deity, and not choosing to survive the loss of their property, precipitated themselves into the flames. At the date of these letters the conflagration had continued with unabating fierceness for five weeks; and from the vast area in which the body of fire lay, together with the contiguity of other forests, the destruction of half the kingdom appeared.

A gentleman of Bristol has proposed a new method of preserving the lives of persons shipwrecked, principally by having the maturasses used in ships formed of Cork-shavings. He suggests, that if each maturass was filled with the above in proportion equal to the support of a single man, a mass of them thrown overboard, linked together by ties at each corner, would form an extensive raft, capable of sustaining a number of men, and convey them to the rocks or shore, with far more safety than common rafts, which are frequently disjointed by the blows they receive.

New Goods.

ROBERT H. M'NAIR

(Nearly opposite the Court House.)
HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA
AND NOW OPENING IN HIS STORE AD-
JOINING E. CRAIG'S, AND OPPOSITE
THE COURT-HOUSE, A LARGE,
ELEGANT AND WELL CHO-
SEN ASSORTMENT OF

Merchandise,

Which he is determined to sell unusually cheap
for Cash, among which are the following

articles, viz

London superfine & Cashmere shawls

Broad cloths and Chintz do.

Casimiers \$ Maddrass handk's

Stockingnets \$ Company flag bandan-

na's

7 4 Scarf cloths \$ Black silk handk's.

Green Banking Baize \$ White cambric do.

Police cloths \$ India do.

Constitution cords \$ Cravat do.

Customs casimiers \$ Barcelona do.

Yellow and blue Nankeens \$ Silk & cotton hosiery

Witted Marseilles \$ Artificial flowers

White do. \$ Silk cord

White Jean \$ Velvet ribbons

Printed do. \$ Rich spangled fans

Black Florentine \$ Cut glass beads

Royal rib vesting \$ Garnet do.

Florence \$ Tortoise shell combs

Fancy prints \$ Elegantly ornamented

Furniture do. \$ Combs of every de-

scription

Corded dimity \$ Elegant lace sleeves

Cambric do. \$ Laces

Imperial shirting \$ Extra long silk gloves

Shirting cambric \$ Black & white kid do.

Irish linens \$ York tan do.

Linens & cotton checkers \$ Suspenders

Cotton Holland \$ Sewing cotton

White Platillas \$ Galloon binding

Fine linen cambric \$ Umbrellas

Colerain \$ An elegant assortment

of handsome assort- \$ of kid and Morocco

ment of fancy ging- \$ shoes

hams \$ Superb silvered shoes

Cambric muslins \$ Riding whips

Blue & straw cold do. \$ Elegant bridles

Mull-mull do. \$ Parasols

Seeded do. \$ Patent Piano Fortes

Black cambric do. \$ Flutes

Buff lepo muslins \$ Gilt and mahogany

Book do. \$ framed looking glass

Spidernett \$ ses

Gauze leno. \$ Whip thongs

Gauze spotleno. \$ Magnum bonum ra-

Corded cambricks \$ zors

Seeded robes \$ Mincetone frames

Loce do. \$ Elegant back gammon

Queen's Grey Mantua \$ boards

Lutestrings \$ Colored Morocco skins

White Mantua \$ Wax calfskins

Black silk velvet \$ Suarowar spurs

Millingt. \$ Superb coat buttons

English long cloth \$ Coquille and cream

Bombazine \$ ground teaboard

Black babette \$ Cake baskets

Crapes, different colors \$ Fuit do.

Silk trimmings \$ Plated castors

Spotted leno handker- \$ Tea cannisters

chiefs \$ Elegant brass and iron

6 4 Flush'd chawls \$ China in sets

Lace cambrick shawls \$ Queen's ware in crate

Together with a general assortment of

Hardware, Queensware & Gro-

ceries